

RAI

Desire not
To allay my rages and revenges with
Your colder reason. *Shakefp.*
Argument more heroic than the rage
Of Turnus for Lavinia disposs'd. *Milton.*
3. Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful.
The party hurt who hath been in great rage of pain, till
the weapon was re-anointed. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Torment and loud lament and furious rage. *Milton.*
The rage of thirst and hunger now suppress'd. *Pepe.*
To RAGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be in fury; to be heated with excessive anger.
Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever
is deceived thereby, is not wise. *Prov. xx. 1.*
Why do the heathen rage. *Psal. ii. 1.*
At this he only rag'd, and as they talk'd,
Smote him into the midriff. *Milton.*
Heart-rending news,
That death should license have to rage among
The fair, the wife, the virtuous. *Waller.*
3. To act with mischievous impetuosity.
The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall jostle one
against another, seem like torches, and run like the light-
enings. *Nab. ii. 4.*
The madding wheels of brazen chariots rag'd. *Milton.*
After these waters had rag'd on the earth, they began to
lessen and shrink, and the great fluctuations of this deep being
quieted by degrees, the waters retired. *Burnet.*
RA'GEFUL. *adj.* [rage and full.] Furious; violent.
This courtesy was worse than a balisastro to Zelmane; so
that again with *rag'd* eyes he bad him defend himself; for
no less than his life would answer it. *Sidney, b. ii.*
A popular orator may represent vices in so formidable ap-
pearances, and set out each virtue in so amiable a form, that
the covetous person shall scatter most liberally his beloved
idol, wealth, and the *rag'd* person shall find a calm. *Hamm.*
RA'GED. *adj.* [from rag.]
1. Rent into tatters.
How like a prodigal,
The scarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the trumpet wind;
How like the prodigal doth she return
With over-weather'd ribs and rag'd sails,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the trumpet wind. *Shakefp.*
As I go in this rag'd tattered coat, I am hunt away
from the old woman's door by every barking cur. *Arbutnot.*
2. Uneven; consisting of parts almost disjointed.
The earl of Warwick's rag'd staff is yet to be seen pour-
trayed in their church steeple. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
That some whirlwind bear
Unto a rag'd, fearful, hanging rock,
And throw it thence into the raging sea. *Shakefp.*
The moon appears, when looked upon with a good glass,
rude and rag'd. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
3. Dressed in tatters.
Since noble arts in Rome have no support,
And rag'd virtue not a friend at court. *Dryden.*
4. Ragged; not smooth.
The wolf would barter away a rag'd coat and a raw-
boned carcase, for a smooth fat one. *L'Etrange.*
What shepherd owns those rag'd sheep? *Dryden.*
RA'G'DNESS. *n. f.* [from rag'd.] State of being dressed in
tatters.
Poor naked wretches, whoso'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm!
How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd rag'dness defend you. *Shakefp.*
RA'G'INGLY. *adv.* [from raging.] With vehement fury.
RA'GMAN. *n. f.* [rag and man.] One who deals in rags.
RAGOUT. *n. f.* [French.] Meat stewed and highly seasoned.
To the stage permit
Ragouts for Tereus or Thyestes dress,
'Tis talk enough for thee to expose a Roman feast. *Dryden.*
No fish they reckon comparable to a ragout of snails. *Add.*
When art and nature join, th' effect will be
Some nice ragout, or charming fricasy. *King's Cookery.*
RA'GWORT. *n. f.* [rag and wort.] A plant.
Ragwort hath a radiated flower, the tube of which is al-
most of a cylindrical figure, and the seeds are fastened to a
down; the leaves are deeply lacinated or jagged. *Müller.*
RA'GSTONE. *n. f.* [rag and stone.]
1. A stone so named from its breaking in a rag'd, uncertain,
irregular manner. *Woodward on Fossils.*
2. The stone with which they smooth the edge of a tool new
ground and left rag'd.
RAIL. *n. f.* [riegel, German.]
1. A cross beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts.
If you make another square, and also a tenant on each
untenanted end of the files, and another mortise on the top
and bottom rails, you may put them together. *Moxon.*
2. A series of posts connected with beams, by which any thing
is inclosed: a pale is a series of small upright posts rising above

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the cross beam, by which they are connected: a rail is a se-
ries of cross beams supported with posts, which do not rise
much above it.
A man, upon a high place without rails, is ready to fall. *Bacon's Natural History.*
A large square table for the commissioners, one side being
sufficient for those of either party, and a rail for others which
went round. *Clarendon.*
3. A kind of bird.
Of wild birds Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge and
pheasant. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
4. [jangle, Saxon.] A woman's upper garment. This is pre-
served only in the word *nightrail*.
To RAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To inclose with rails.
The hand is square, with four rounds at the corners; this
should first have been planched over, and railed about with
ballisters. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
As the churchyard ought to be divided from other profane
places, so it ought to be fenced in and railed.
Sir Roger has given a handsome pulpit-cloth, and railed in
the communion-table. *Addison's Spectator, N° 112.*
2. To range in a line.
They were brought to London all railed in ropes, like a team
of horses in a cart, and were executed some of them at London
and Wapping, and the rest at divers places upon the sea
coast. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
To RAIL. *v. n.* [railler, Fr. rallen, Dutch.] To use insolent
and reproachful language; to speak to, or to mention in op-
probrious terms.
Your husband is in his old luns again; he fo rails against
all married mankind, curies all Eve's daughters. *Shakefp.*
What a monstrous fellow art thou? thus to rail on one,
that is neither known of thee, nor knows thee. *Shakefp.*
'Till thou can't rail the seals from off my bond,
Thou but offend'st thy lungs to speak to loud. *Shakefp.*
He tript me behind; being down, insulted, rail'd,
And put upon him such a deal of man,
That worthied him. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
Of words cometh railings and evil furnishings. *1 Tim. vi.*
Angels bring not railing accusation against them. *2 Pet. ii.*
If any is angry, and rails at it, he may securely. *Locke.*
Thou art my blood, where John has no part;
Where did his wit on learning fix a brand,
And rail at arts he did not understand? *Dryden.*
Lest he for ever on me rails,
To talk of me he never fails. *Swift.*
RAILER. *n. f.* [from rail.] One who insults or defames by
opprobrious language.
If I build my felicity upon my reputation, I am as happy
as long as the railer will give me leave. *South's Sermons.*
Let no presuming impious railer tax
Creative wisdom. *Thomson's Summer.*
RAILERY. *n. f.* [raillerie, Fr.] Slight satire; satirical mer-
riment.
Let railery be without malice or heat. *Benj. Johnson.*
A quotation out of Hudibras shall make them treat with
levity an obligation wherein their welfare is concerned as to
this world and the next: railery of this nature is enough to
make the hearer tremble. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 6.*
Studies employed on low objects; the very naming
of them is almost sufficient to turn them into railery. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*
To these we are solicited by the arguments of the subtilty,
and the raileries of the prophane. *Rogers's Sermons.*
RAIMENT. *n. f.* [for arraiment, from array.] Vesture; vest-
ment; cloaths; dress; garment. A word now little used
but in poetry.
His raiments, though mean, received handfomeness by the
grace of the wearer. *Sidney.*
O Protheus, let this habit make thee blush!
Be thou asham'd, that I have took upon me
Such an immodest raiment. *Shakefp.*
Living, both food and raiment the supplies. *Dryden.*
To RAIN. *v. n.* [rennan, Saxon; regenen, Dutch.]
1. To fall in drops from the clouds.
Like a low-hung cloud, it rains to fast,
That all at once it falls. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
The wind is South-West, and the weather lowering, and
like to rain. *Locke.*
2. To fall as rain.
The eye marvelleth at the whiteness thereof, and the heart
is astonish'd at the raining of it. *Ecclesi. xliii. 18.*
They sat them down to weep; nor only tears
Rain'd at their eyes, but high winds rose within. *Milton.*
3. It RAINS. The water falls from the clouds.
That which serves for gain,
And follows but for form,
Will pack when it begins to rain,
And leave thee in the storm. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
To RAIN. *v. a.* To pour down as rain.
It rain'd down fortune, show'ring on your head. *Shak.*
Rain

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Rain sacrificial whiff'rings in his ear,
Make sacred even his stirrup. *Shakefp. Timon of Athens.*
Israel here had famish'd, had not God
Rain'd from heav'n manna. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*
RAIN. *n. f.* [jen, Saxon.] The moisture that falls from the
clouds.
When shall we three meet again;
In thunder, lightnings, or in rain. *Shakefp.*
With strange rains, hails, and showers were they perpe-
cuted. *Wisdom xvi. 16.*
The loft clouds pour
Into the sea an useless show'r,
And the vex'd sailors curle the rain,
For which poor farmers pray'd in vain. *Waller.*
Rain is water by the heat of the sun divided into very small
parts ascending in the air, till encountering the cold, it be-
comes condensed into clouds, and descends in drops. *Ray.*
RAINBOW. *n. f.* [rain and bow.] The iris; the femicircle of
various colours which appears in showery weather.
Casting of the water in a most cunning manner, makes a
perfect rainbow, not more pleasant to the eye than to the
mind, so sensibly to see the proof of the heavenly iris. *Sidney.*
To add another hue unto the rainbow. *Shakefp.*
The rainbow is drawn like a nymph with large wings dispread
in the form of a femicircle, the feathers of sundry colours. *Peach.*
They could not be ignorant of the promise of God never
to drown the world, and the rainbow before their eyes to put
them in mind of it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
This rainbow never appears but where it rains in the sun-
shine, and may be made artificially by spouting up water,
which may break aloft, and scatter into drops, and fall down
like rain; for the sun, shining upon these drops, certainly
causes the bow to appear to a spectator standing in a true po-
sition to the rain and sun: this bow is made by refraction of
the sun's light in drops of falling rain. *Newton's Opticks.*
The dome's high arch reflects the mingled blaze,
And forms a rainbow of alternate rays. *Pope.*
RAINDEER. [pranap, Saxon; rangifer, Latin.] A deer with
large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws sledges
through the snow.
RAININESS. *n. f.* [from rainy.] The state of being showery.
RAIN-WATER. *n. f.* [rain and water.] Water not taken from
springs, but falling from the clouds.
Court holy water in a dry house, is better than the rain-
water out of doors. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
We took distilled rain-water. *Boyle.*
Rain-water is to be preferred before spring-water. *Mort.*
RAINY. *adj.* [from rain.] Showery; wet.
Our gayness and our guilt are all besmirch'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakefp. Hen. V.*
A continual dropping in a very rainy day, and a conten-
tious man are alike. *Prov. xxvii. 15.*
To RAISE. *v. a.* [rysa, Swedish; reiser, Danish.]
1. To lift; to heave.
The elders went to raise him up from the earth. *2 Sam. xii.*
Such a bulk as no twelve bards could raise
Twelve stary'ling bards. *Pope.*
2. To set upright: as, he raised a mast.
3. To erect; to build up.
Take his carcass down from the tree, cast it at the enter-
ing of the gate, and raise thereon a heap of stones. *Jos. viii.*
4. To exalt to a state more great or illustrious.
Counsellors may manage affairs, which nevertheless are far
from the ability to raise and amplify an estate. *Bacon.*
Thou so pleas'd,
Can't raise thy creature to what height thou wilt
Of union. *Milton.*
5. To amplify; to enlarge.
That eyeless head of thine was first fram'd flesh,
To raise my fortunes. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
6. To increase in current value.
The plate-pieces of eight were raised three-pence in the
piece. *Temple's Miscellanies.*
7. To elevate; to exalt.
The Persians gazing on the sun,
Admir'd how high 'twas plac'd, how bright it shone;
But as his pow'r was known, their thoughts were rais'd,
And soon they worship'd what at first they prais'd. *Prior.*
8. To advance; to promote; to prefer.
This gentleman came to be raised to great titles. *Clarend.*
9. To excite; to put in action.
He rais'd the stormy wind. *Psal. cvii. 28.*
He might taint
Th' animal spirits, that from pure blood arise,
Thence raise distemper'd thoughts. *Milton.*
Gods encountering gods, Jove encouraging them with his
thunders, and Neptune raising his tempests. *Pope.*
10. To excite to war or tumult; to stir up.
He first rais'd head against usurping Richard. *Shakefp.*
They neither found me in the temple disputing with any
man, neither raising up the people. *Acts xxiv. 12.*
Enas then employs his pains
In parts remote to raise the Tuscan swains. *Dryden.*

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11. To rouse; to stir up.
They shall not awake, nor be raised out of their sleep. *Job.*
12. To give beginning to: as, he raised the family.
13. To bring into being.
Marry her, and raise up seed. *Gen. xxxviii. 8.*
I raised up of your sons for prophets. *Amos ii. 11.*
I will raise up for them a plant of renown; and they shall
be no more confounded with hunger. *Ezek. xxxiv. 29.*
I will raise up evil against thee. *2 Samuel xii. 11.*
One hath ventur'd from the deep to raise
New troubles. *Milton.*
God vouchsafes to raise another world
From him. *Milton.*
14. To call into view from the state of separate spirits.
The spirits of the deceased, by certain spells and infernal
sacrifices, were raised. *Sandys's Journey.*
These are spectres, the understanding raises to itself, to
flatter its own laziness. *Locke.*
15. To bring from death to life.
He was delivered for our offences, and raised again for our
justification. *Romans iv. 25.*
It is fown in dishonour, it is raised in glory; it is fown in
weakness, it is raised in power. *1 Cor. xv. 23.*
16. To occasion; to begin.
Raise not a false report. *Exodus xxiii. 1.*
The common ferryman of Egypt, that waited over the
dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks to be
the ferryman of hell, and solemn stories raised after him. *Bro.*
Wantonness and pride
Raise out of friendship hostile deeds in peace. *Milton.*
17. To set up; to utter loudly.
All gaze, and all admire, and raise a shouting sound. *Dry.*
Soon as the prince appears, they raise a cry. *Dryden.*
18. To collect; to obtain a certain sum.
Britain, once despis'd, can raise
As ample fums, as Rome in Caesar's days. *Arbutnot.*
I should not thus be bound,
If I had means, and could but raise five pound. *Gay.*
19. To collect; to assemble; to levy.
He out of smallest things could without end
Have rais'd incessant armies. *Milton.*
20. To give rise to.
Higher argument
Remains, sufficient of itself to raise
That name, unless years damp my wing. *Milton.*
21. To RAISE PASTE. To form paste into pies without a dish.
Miss Liddy can dance a jig, and raise paste. *Spectator.*
RAISER. *n. f.* [from raise.] He that raises.
Then shall stand up in his estate a raiser of taxes. *Dan. xi.*
They that are the first raisers of their houses, are most
indulgent towards their children. *Bacon.*
He that boasts of his ancestors, the founders and raisers
of a family, doth confess that he hath less virtue. *Taylor.*
Raiser of human kind! by nature cast,
Naked and helpless. *Thomson's Autumn.*
RAISIN. *n. f.* [vacemus, Lat. raisin, Fr.]
Raisins are the fruit of the vine suffered to remain on the
tree till perfectly ripened, and then dried either by the sun or
the heat of an oven: grapes of every kind, preserved in this
manner, are called raisins, but those dried in the sun are much
sweeter and pleasanter than those dried in ovens; they are
called jar raisins, from their being imported in earthen jars: the
finest are the fruit of the vitis Damascena. *Hill's Materia Med.*
Dried grapes or raisins, boiled in a convenient proportion
of water, make a sweet liquor, which, being sometimes distilled,
afford an oil and spirit much like the raisins themselves. *Boyle.*
RAKE. *n. f.* [rastrum, Lat. pace, Sax. racche, Dutch.]
1. An instrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided,
or light bodies are gathered up.
At Midsummer down with the brembles and brakes,
And after abroad with thy forks and thy rakes.
O that thy bounteous deity would please
To guide my rake upon the chinking found
Of some vast treasure hidden under ground.
He examines his face in the stream, combs his rural locks
with a rake. *Dryden.*
2. [Racaille, Fr. the low rabble; or rakel, Dutch, a worthless
cur dog.] A loose, disorderly, vicious, wild, gay, thought-
less fellow; a man addicted to pleasure.
The next came with her son, who was the greatest rake in
the place, but so much the mother's darling, that she left her
husband for the sake of this graceless youth. *Addison.*
Raker hate fober grave gentlewomen.
Men, some to bus'ness, some to pleasure take;
But ev'ry woman is at heart a rake. *Pope.*
The fire saw smiling his own virtues wake;
The mother begg'd the blessing of a rake. *Pope.*
To RAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To gather with a rake.
Mow barley, and rake it, and set it on cocks. *Tusser.*
Harrows iron teeth shall every where
Rake helmets up. *May's Virgil's Georgicks.*